

ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING NUMBERS OF FARM WORKERS THAT WILL BE EMPLOYED
ON FARMS IN 1944

Reserve

The accompanying tables were prepared in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for use in connection with an appraisal of Wartime Production Capacity in 1944 as outlined on page 12 of "A Guide for an Appraisal of Maximum Wartime Production Capacity," as an aid in completing Form No. 6.

The assumptions with respect to changes in the number of year around farm workers that will be employed on farms in each State in 1944 are given in Table 1. The total farm employment to be assumed in the month of peak labor demand in 1944 is given in Table 2. Since the assumptions involve changes from a 1942 base, they do not relate to the present labor situation in any State. The average quality of the 1944 farm working force in most States can be assumed to be as much as 5 percent less than that of the 1942 working force due to the type of additions and replacements assumed. This decrease in quality, however, can be much more than offset by a more effective distribution and fuller employment of workers.

The number employed on farms in the State in 1942 will be estimated by the State Committee on Wartime Production Capacity, taking into consideration the preliminary estimates prepared by the BAE and reported in the mimeographed BAE report entitled, "Numbers of Workers Needed on Farms in 1942." It should be emphasized that the estimates in "Numbers of Workers Needed on Farms in 1942" are in reality estimates of actual employment in 1942 rather than need for workers under assumptions of increased efficiency, or fuller use of workers through more effective redistribution, etc. These estimates of number of workers needed on farms in 1942, by months, in the United States and in the various geographic divisions agree substantially with mid-month averages of farm employment in 1942 as reported by the Division of Agricultural Statistics, BAE.

Year Around Worker Assumptions

In developing the year around worker assumptions, major emphasis was given to an assumed redistribution of workers aimed at more effective use of those already engaged in agriculture. The assumptions on intra-State and inter-State movement were derived primarily from an analysis of special census data on gross farm income, whereby farms were classified into four groups. (See page 15 and Form 9 of the "Guide.") In the analysis such factors as age of operator, work off farm and migration of workers since 1940 were considered.

According to the analysis, thirty-one States would have a net increase in 1944 in the number of year around workers over the number employed in 1942. Eight States would have no change. (Table 1, column 2.) Of the total increase of 117,000 workers in the thirty-one States, 71,000 are assumed to be available

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From other occupations and 46,000 underemployed farm workers would be available from the nine States which are assumed to have a net decrease in the number of year around workers in 1944 compared to 1942. (Table 1, column 4) It is assumed that these additional workers will be used in the areas and on the farms where they can be used most advantageously.

Moreover, in each State those farms in greatest need of additional year around workers would have additions to their working force by a movement of underemployed farm workers from other farms within the State. This intra-State movement of year around workers is assumed to total 192,000 for the United States as a whole. (Table 1, column 3) This assumed intra-State movement of workers does not affect State totals, but it will affect area totals in most States. *instances*

Both the inter-State and intra-State movement of workers will change the relative numbers of hired and family workers in the State or area. The number of underemployed farm workers recruited for year around employment will represent a decrease in the number of family workers. The number of year around workers added to farms most in need of them will represent an increase in the number of hired workers.

Assumed Level of Employment in Peak Month of 1944

The assumed total farm employment in the peak month of labor need in 1944 is the number of workers employed in the peak month of 1942 (table 2, column 2), plus or minus the net changes for the State, as indicated in columns 3 and 4 of table 2. The assumed total employment in any month of high seasonal labor demand in 1944 should not exceed the total indicated in column 5 of table 2. The total number of workers employed in other months of 1944 will depend upon the pattern of production fitted to the foregoing labor assumptions and all the other assumptions set forth in the "Guide" and supplemental statements that relate to production capacity in 1944. The total number employed in months other than the peak month should be calculated in the same manner as monthly employment needs for maximum production were computed. (It should be noted, however, that the estimates of farm employment in 1944 in months of little or no seasonal labor demand should be based primarily upon the year around worker assumptions given in table 1.)

Additional seasonal workers, 1944 compared with 1942, are assumed to be recruited from other occupations, the group of persons in farm families who are not regularly employed at farm work and foreign countries.

In breaking down the total number of workers in the months of seasonal labor demand into hired and family workers, consideration should be given to the pattern of school terms in the State or area. The maximum number of family workers reported in school and non-school months in 1942 should be helpful in estimating the number of family workers in the various months of 1944, after giving consideration to movement of family workers from farms to the armed forces and other occupations since 1942. For example, the maximum number of family workers reported as employed in any summer month could be assumed to be the maximum number of family workers in any other summer month if labor needs require that level of employment of family workers.

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Table 1.- Assumed net change in employment and redistribution of year
around workers in 1944 compared with 1942, by States

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	Additional workers to be moved onto farms in greatest need of more workers	Source of workers in column 1	Underemployed farm workers to be moved from farms within the State for employment on farms in other States 1/ 2/
State and region	Total	Underemployed farm: workers from other: States and workers: from other occupations 1/	Underemployed farm workers from farms within the State 2/
Column	1 (2+3)	2	3
	100 workers	100 workers	100 workers
Maine	20	-10	10 ✓
N. H.	10	5	5
Vt.	25	20 ✓	5
Mass.	30	20 ✓	10
N. I.	0	- 0 ✓	0
Conn.	20	10 ✓	10
N. Y.	110	80 ✓	30
N. J.	30	20 ✓	10
Pa.	100	50 ✓	50
Del.	5	- 5 ✓	0
Md.	30	20 ✓	10
Northeast	380 00	240 00	140
Mich.	80	20	60
Wis.	120	80	40
Minn.	140	100	40
Lake States	340 00	200 00	140
Ohio	100	20 ✓	80
Ind.	80	20	60
Ill.	160	100 } high	60
Iowa	180	150	30
Mo.	80	0 ✓	80
Corn Belt	600 00	280 00	310
Va.	70	0 ✓	70
W. Va.	20	0 ✓	20
N. C.	170 00	90 00	80 x
Ky.	90	0 ✓	90
Tenn.	80	0 ✓	80
Appalachian	430 00	80 00	340
S. C.	60	0 ✓	60
Ga.	90	0 ✓	90
Fla.	40	0 ✓	40
Ala.	50	0 ✓	50
Miss.	60	0 ✓	60
Southeast	300 00	0	300

Continued -

Table 1.- Assumed net change in employment and redistribution of year around workers in 1944 compared with 1942, by States - Continued

State and region	Additional workers to be moved onto farms in greatest need of more workers				Underemployed farm workers to be moved from farms within the State for employment on farms in other States 1/ 2/			
	Source of workers in column 1				Underemployed farm workers from farms within the State 2/			
	Total				workers from other farm workers from farms within the State 2/			
	occupations 1/				State 2/			
Column	1	2	3	4				
	100 workers	100 workers	100 workers	100 workers				
Ark.	80	0	80	10				
La.	50	0	50	20				
Okla.	90	0	90	0				
Tex.	210	40	170	0				
N. Mex.	20	0	20	10				
South Central	450	40	410	40				
N. Dak.	50	30	20	0				
S. Dak.	40	10	30	0				
Nebr.	70	20	50	0				
Kans.	80	20	60	0				
Mont.	30	20	10	0				
Wyo.	10	10	0	0				
Colo.	30	10	20	0				
Great Plains	310	120	190	0				
Idaho	50	40	10	0				
Wash.	50	30	20	0				
Oreg.	40	20	20	0				
Pacific N. W.	140	90	50	0				
Ariz.	10	0	10	0				
Utah	20	10	10	0				
Nev.	0	0	0	0				
Calif.	110	90	20	0				
Pacific S. W.	140	100	40	0				
	309,000	117,000	192,000	46,000				
United States	3,090	1,170	1,920	460				

1/ Net change; column 2 represents increase and column 4 decrease in total State employment.

2/ The sum of column 3 plus column 4 is the assumed total number of underemployed farm workers to be moved to farms most need of year around workers, either in the same State or another State.

inter - 46,000
intra - 192,000
238,000 underemployed agriculture
workers available

Intra-State underemployed 192,000
Inter - " " 46,000
From "outside" of agriculture 71,000

730,900

Table 2.- Assumed employment of farm workers in the peak month of 1944, by States

State and region	Peak month	Total number farm workers employed in peak month in 1942	Net change in year around workers in 1944 compared with 1942	Additional seasonal workers over 1942 peak month	Assumed total number farm workers in peak month in 1944
	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5
Column	1	2	3	4	5
		100 workers	100 workers	100 workers	100 workers
Northeast					
Maine	July		1000	28	
N. H.	July		500	10	
Vt.	July		2000	18	
Mass.	July		2000	38	
R. I.	July		0	4	
Conn.	July		1000	28	
N. Y.	July		8000	150	
N. J.	July		2000	40	
Pa.	July		5000	106	
Del.	July		500	8	
Md.	Sept.		2000	38	
			24,000		
Lake States					
Mich.	July		2000	65	
Wis.	July		8000	9200	
Minn.	June		10000	66	
			20,000		
Corn Belt					
Ohio	July		2000	100	
Ind.	July		2000	67	
Ill.	July		10000	96	
Iowa	July		15000	9800	
Mo.	July		-5000	98	
			24,000		
Appalachian					
Va.	June		0	72	
W. Va.	July		-3000	27	
N. C.	June		9000	92	
Ky.	Sept.		-6000	70	
Tenn.	June		-4000	69	
			-4000		
Southeast					
S. C.	Oct.		0	128	
Ga.	May		0	152	
Fla.	May		0	70	
Ala.	Oct.		-14000	116	
Miss.	Oct.		-10000	134	
			-24,000		
South Central					
Ark.	Oct.		-1000	168	
La.	Oct.		-2000	96	
Okla.	June		0	52	
Tex.	Oct.		+4000	325	
N. Mex.	Sept.		-1000	29	
			0		

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Table 2.- Assumed employment of farm workers in the peak month of 1944, by States - Continued

State and region	Peak month	Total number farm workers employed in peak month in 1942	Net change in: year around 1944 compared with 1942	Additional seasonal workers over 1942 peak month	Assumed total number farm workers in peak month in 1944
	1/	2	3	4	5
	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
		100 workers	100 workers	100 workers	100 workers
Great Plains					
N. Dak.	Aug.		30	76	
S. Dak.	Aug.		10	42	
Nebr.	July		20	45	
Kans.	July		20	52	
Mont.	Aug.		20	47	
Wyo.	Aug.		10	16	
Colo.	Aug.		1000	52	
			12,000		
Pacific N. W.					
Idaho	July		40	47	
Wash.	Aug.		30	100	
Oreg.	July		20	55	
			9000		
Pacific S. W.					
Ariz.	May		0	31	
Utah	June		10	11	
Nev.	July		0	5	
Calif.	Sept.		90	255	
			10,000		

1/ The peak month, as indicated in "Numbers of Workers Needed on Farms in 1942". September in Vermont, October and November in Rhode Island, and August and September in Delaware show the same level of employment as is indicated for July 1942.

2/ To be entered by the State Committees after it has agreed upon a number that most accurately reflects level of employment in peak month of 1942.

3/ Taken from columns 2 and 4 of table 1.

4/ The sum of columns 2, 3, and 4. The 1944 peak month may be a different calendar month than the peak month of 1942 due to changes in the pattern of farming.